The South-Carolina Gazette.

2046] TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1775.

Charles-Town: Printed by PETER TIMOTHY, Printer to the Honourable the Commons House of Assembly.

...om the ST. JAMES's CHRONICLE.

Political Character of Lord North.

AS it was the Custom in antient Times to say something of the Persons of eminent Men, Truth authorises us to declare, that that of the Noble Lord, who is the Subject of the present Observations, is not the most winning or engaging; and we are farther emboldened to affirm, from the Information of a quick Eye and tender Ear, that his Accents are uncouth, harsh, and unmusical; his Action awkward and disgusting, and his Attempts at Elocution both ludicrous and defecti...

He was ... introduced into Parliament, under the Patronage o... discontented Tories, and by a Diligence and commendable Perseverance combated, and, as it were triumphed over Nature itself. Though he did not practise the mechanical Device of his great Precursor in the School of Oratory, Demosthenes, to cure himself of the inarticulate Lisp, he endeavoured to make up for that Defect by something more solid and not less useful. Whether it were a Dog, a Road, a Patent, or an enclosing Bill, he ventured to deliver his Thoughts on it, and in a little Time acquired a Habit, a Confidence, and Facility of speaking, far beyond many, who were much superior to him both in Point of Talents and Parliamentary Abilities. This Readiness to rise on all Occasions, recommended him to the Notice of the leading Persons in the several Administrations that were called to direct the Affairs of this Country, from the Death of Mr. Pelham, in 1754; but the Author of those Observations believes he was neither lifted nor actually stationed, till Mr. George Grenville was appointed to support the System, and execute the Designs of the Thane of Bute. It was in the secret Dictatorship of that meddling Nobleman, that our political Hero, fired with the Lessons received at the Cocoa-Tree, and the Principles of the House of North, was first entered and blooded in the Chace and Destruction of a poor hunted Whig. He shewed himself staunch, and George Grenville, while he cherished him, and even let him into his Confidence, little imagined he was an humble Retainer of a Party who were known to be declared Foes to that System of Government and Legislation established at the Revolution. We shall, however, pass over the several professional Steps he took as a Politician, till we find him a second-rate Minister, lying two in a Bed, at the Pay-Office, with that Mirror of Modesty and worldly Mortification, the Right Hon. Richard Rigby, of facetious Carriage, and senatorial Humour. About August or September, 1767, Charles Townshend, tired of laughing, and being laughed at by all Mankind, resigned—his Place, and our Hero got another Step, and left his Bedfellow in *mourning*. In short, he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer. Here, for the first Time, we find him the Leader of a Party, in a Situation to forward the Designs of that Party, and to pay due Homage and Obedience to his Sovereign Lord, the Thane of Bute. The Ministry, it is true, was partly Whiggish; but what of that? Honest Charles Weathercock, by a Manner peculiar to himself, convinced the Whigs that they were no better than a Parcel of Cyphers; and that he would belye all his former Principles. His Successor pursued the same Plan, upon much more solid Grounds. What was the Effect of Whim, Caprice, Vanity, and Unsteadiness in one, was true Wisdom and genuine Principle in the other. After two Years and a Half's Mortification and Neglect from one Party, and Abuse and Execration from the other, the Duke of Grafton was obliged to resign. The King was pleased, the Thane was overjoyed, the Cocoa-Tree rung with *Io Pæans*, and our Hero, to the Astonishment of all Mankind, who were not in the Secret, was proclaimed first Minister. —The Sand in the Hour-Glass is almost run down, the Taper is nearly burnt, and the Paper almost filled.

The following Address has been sent to Ireland for Publication, and should be published in all the American Papers.

ADDRESS TO THE SOLDIERS.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU are about to embark for America, to compel your fellow-subjects there to submit to popery and slavery. ... of the British soldier, that he is the de... destroyer of the civil and religious rights ... ple. The English soldiery are immortalized ... for their attachment to the religion and liberties of their country.

When King James the second endeavoured to introduce the Roman Catholic religion and arbitrary power into Gre... he had an army encamped on Houn...low-H... the people. Seven bishops were seized ... the tower. But they appealed to th... ntry, and were set at liberty.—Wh... the camp, the shouts of joy were ... re-echoed in the royal palace. This, however ... quite convince the King of the aversion of the soldiers to be the instruments of oppression against their fellow-subjects. He therefore made another trial. He ordered the guards to be drawn up, and the word was given, that those that did not chuse to support the King's measures should ground their arms. When behold, to his utter confusion, and their eternal honour, the whole body grounded their arms.

You, Gentlemen, will soon have an opportunity of ... equal virtue. You will be called upon to im... ... hands in the blood of your fellow-subjects in A... because they will not submit to be slaves, and ... the establishment of popery and arbitrary ... all of their country.

... will draw those swords which have de... ... their enemies, to butcher them into ... r rights, which they hold as the sons ... your breasts. That you will not ... have gained from France, by dip... od, is every good man's hope.

Art will do doubt be used to persuade you, that it is your duty to obey orders; and that you are sent upon the just and righteous errand of crushing rebellion. But your own hearts will tell you, that the people may be so ill treated as to make resistance necessary. You know that violence and injury offered from one man to another has always some pretence of right and reason to justify it. So it is between the people and their rulers.

Therefore whatever hard names and accusations may be bestowed upon your fellow subjects in America, be assured that they have not deserved them; but are driven by the most cruel treatment, into despair. In this despair they are compelled to defend their liberties, after having tried, in vain, every peaceable means of obtaining redress of their manifold grievances.

Before GOD and MAN they are right.

Your honour then, Gentlemen, as soldiers, and your humanity as men, forbid you to be the instruments of forcing chains upon your injured and oppressed fellow-subjects. Remember that your first obedience is due to God, and that whoever bids you shed innocent blood, bids you act contrary to his commandments. I am, Gentlemen, Your's, &c.

AN OLD SOLDIER.

To be SOLD, without Reserve,

At CROWFIELD, *in the Parish of St. James, Goose-Creek, on Wednesday the 18th of October, if a fair Day, if not, on the first fair Day thereafter,*

THAT valuable PLANTATION, called CROWFIELD: The Buildings, Gardens, Extent and Situation of which, are too well known to need a pompous Description. Also, near FORTY NEGROES, consisting of Field Slaves, a Cooper, a compleat Gardiner, a Wheelwright, a Cook and Washerwoman, House Wenches, Waiting Men, and as good a Hair-Dresser and Footman as is in the Province; some Oxen, valuable Horses, and some Household Furniture.

The Conditions are CASH or BILLS of EXCHANGE; and the Property is not to be altered or delivered before these Conditions are complied with.

Any Person desirous of purchasing the Land, the Whole or Part of the Negroes, by private Contract, before the Day of Sale, may treat with me, at Captain *McCall's*, in *Elliott-street*.

SAMUEL CARNE.

At the same Time and Place will be Sold,

FORTY Head of exceeding fine CATTLE, consisting of Cows, Steers, &c.

ALL Persons indebted to Mr. GEORGE PORTER, of St. Paul's Parish deceased, are requested to make immediate Payment; and those who have any Demands to give them in properly attested, to

Oct. 5, 1775. EDWARD LEGGE, or Miss ELIZ. PORTER.

To be SOLD, by Private Contract,

A Lot of Land, containing 250 Acres, situate on Enoree River, and about 50 Miles above the Congarees, with some small Improvements thereon; also a very good Saw and Grist Mill, in very good Repair, and has great Custom; there is a good Bolting Cloth for the latter, which is resorted to by all the Inhabitants for near 50 Miles round.

Also, a Plantation of 150 Acres, adjoining the above Lot, which is much improved, has very good Water, is pleasantly situated, and is reckoned as healthful a Place as any in the Country.

Any Person inclinable to purchase either of the above Lots must apply to the Subscriber on the Premises.

JOHN JOHNSON.

HENRY GOODMAN informs me of a Mouse Colour Mare, with a Star in her Forehead, branded on the Thigh on the mounting Side B seven Years old, about thirteen hands high, and trots all. Whoever owns the said Mare, must prove his Property before *St. David's Parish*, GEORGE HICKS.

July 25, 1775.

Charles-Town, August 15th, 1775.

AS it is not in my Power to wait on all my Friends, I take this Method of offering my service to them and the Public in general, as FACTOR FOR THE COUNTRY PRODUCE. The Experience I have had in the Mercantile and Planting Business, induces me to think I am capable of the Undertaking, and flatter myself I shall be able to give general Satisfaction. Such Gentlemen as place their Crops in my Hands, may rest assured, their Favours will be gratefully acknowledged, and every Means in my Power will be observed to merit their Kindness. I will make Choice of, and see safely packed up, any Kind of Merchandise for those that favour me with the Disposal of their Crops, without making a Charge for my Trouble. ALLARD BELIN.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN-AWAY in *November* last, a NEGRO WENCH, named NANNY; a squat, well-built Wench, about 5 Feet 3 Inches high, very artful and sensible, and is supposed to be harboured in Charles-Town, as she has been seen there several Times: I will give TWENTY DOLLARS to whoever will apprehend the said Negro, and deliver her at the Work-House in Charles-Town, or to me at Santee; and, as there is great Reason to suppose she is harboured by a white Person, I will give the above Reward, upon Conviction of the Offender, and TWENTY DOLLARS, if harboured by a Negro.

APRIL 15, 1775. ROBERT CROFT.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

Charles-Town, Saturday, June 3d, 1775.

RESOLVED,

THAT this Congress do earnestly recommend to all their Constituents, the Promotion of Union and Harmony, by all Means in their Power: That to this Purpose, all those Things be avoided which tend to promote Disaffection between the People; utterly discountenancing all National Reflections, and engaging to be watchful and diligent, that the Laws for the Peace and good Order of the Colony be observed inviolate as far as may be.

By Order of the Congress,
PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

Charles-Town, June 5th, 1775.

ORDERED, That the Association which was signed in Congress Yesterday, be made public.

ASSOCIATION.

South-Carolina.

THE actual Commencement of Hostilities against this Continent, by the British Troops, in the bloody Scene on the 19th of April last, near Boston—the Increase of arbitrary Impositions from a wicked and despotic Ministry—and the Dread of instigated Insurrections in the Colonies—are Causes sufficient to drive an oppressed People to the Use of Arms: We therefore, the Subscribers, Inhabitants of *South-Carolina*, holding ourselves bound, by that most sacred of all Obligations, the Duty of good Citizens towards an injured Country, and thoroughly convinced, that, under our present distressed Circumstances, we shall be justified before God and Man, in resisting Force by Force; DO UNITE ourselves, under every Tie of Religion and Honour, and associate, as a Band in her Defence, against every Foe: Hereby solemnly engaging that, whenever our Continental or Provincial Councils shall decree it necessary, we will go forth, and be ready to sacrifice our Lives and Fortunes to secure her Freedom and Safety. This Obligation to continue in full Force until a Reconciliation shall take Place between Great-Britain and America, upon Constitutional Principles—an Event which we most ardently desire. And we will hold all those Persons inimical to the Liberty of the Colonies, who shall refuse to subscribe this Association.

By Order of the Congress,
PETER TIMOTHY, *Secretary.*

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1775.

RESOLVED,

THAT the Deputies of the several Country Parishes and Districts, do receive the Association Papers, after they have been signed, in their own Hands: And, that they do, *once in every Month*, certify and return Lists of the Names of the Subscribers thereto, and also of such as shall refuse to subscribe, to the General Committee in Charles-Town.

By Order of the Congress,
PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1775.

RESOLVED,

THAT Officers in the Regiments of Foot, now to be raised, shall in every Case, when acting in Conjunction with Officers of the Militia of equal Commission, take Rank and Precedence, without regard to prior Dates of Commissions in the latter.

RESOLVED,

That the Powers and Authority of the Council of Safety, the General Committee, the Secret Committee, the Committee of Observation in Charles-Town, and Committee of Intelligence, do continue, notwithstanding the Expiration of the present Congress, till the first Meeting of the next General Congress.

By Order of the Congress,
PETER TIMOTHY, *Secretary.*

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1775.

RESOLVED,

THAT it be recommended to the Inhabitants of the Parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael, when they attend Divine Service in Places of Public Worship, to take with them their Fire-Arms and Ammunition.

By Order of the Congress,
PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

In GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Charles-Town, September 16, 1775.

RESOLVED,

THAT GEORGE ROUPELL, Esq; having contumaciously violated an Order of this Committee, of the 21st of August last, be no longer considered as intitled to Protection from this Committee, out of his own House; and that this Resolution be forthwith made public.

Ordered, That Mr. Roupell be immediately served with a Copy of the above Resolve.

By Order of the General Committee,
PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

In COMMITTEE of OBSERVATION

St. David's Parish, August 7th, 1775.

CHARLES-AUGUSTUS STEWARD, Esq; having counteracted the Resolves of the Provincial Congress, in frequently issuing Summonses for Debt, was this Day caused to appear before the Committee for said Parish, and being questioned relative thereto, acknowledged that he had so done, and if applied to, should again.

RESOLVED *thereupon*, That the said *Charles-Augustus Steward*, Esq; is an Enemy to the Liberties of America, and an Object of the Resentment of the Public.

ORDERED, That the same be publicly advertised on the Morrow. *By Order of the Committee,*

GEORGE HICKS, Chairman.

From the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

CAMBRIDGE, AUGUST 27.

ONE of the enemy's floating batteries approaching rather too near some of our works on the bay, between this town and Roxbury, occasioned considerable firing on Tuesday last; but nothing material was effected on either side.

His Excellency General Washington has been pleased to make the following promotions, viz.

Major Thomas Mifflin, of Philadelphia, to be Quarter-Master General for the American army.

John Patke, Esq; of Philadelphia, Assistant Quarter-Master General.

John Trumbull, Esq; of Connecticut, Major of Brigade.

Richard Cary, Esq; of Maryland, Major of Brigade.

Mr. Edmund Randolph, and Captain George Baylor, both of Virginia, to be his Aids de Camp, vice Majors Mifflin and Trumbull, promoted.

SEPTEMBER 21.

Last Saturday afternoon, the enemy, with their cannon, fired briskly from their lines on Boston-Neck, but without doing us any damage. The next morning the firing was returned, and, as we have since heard, with success; two of the enemy being killed, and several wounded. The cannonading has been continued on both sides almost ever since, without any loss on our side. The enemy, we hear, had a Lieutenant shot on Monday by one of our cannon balls. How many they have lost in the whole, since Saturday, we have not learnt; but supposed not to be less than 3 or 4 killed, and 5 or 6 wounded.

We hear that the colony troops destined for Canada, under the command of Col. Arnold, sailed from Newbury-Port last Tuesday morning.

WATERTOWN, AUGUST 21.

Yesterday se'nnight arrived at the Camp in Cambridge, Swashan the Chief, with four other Indians of the St. Francois tribe, conducted hither by Mr. Reuben Colburn, who has been honourably recompenced for his trouble. The above Indians came hither to offer their service in the cause of American liberty, have been kindly received, and are now entered the service. Swashan says he will bring one half of his tribe, and has engaged four or five other tribes, if they should be wanted. He says the Indians of Canada in general, and also the French, are greatly in our favour and determined not to act against us.

We hear a number of Officers ladies have lately arrived at Boston, from England, Ireland, &c. and on their landing they were to a woman, widows.

SEPTEMBER 11.

A large ship, of about 300 tons, laden with lumber, &c. bound from Piscataqua for the West-Indies, which was lately taken by Captain Bishop, in the Lively, and ordered to Boston, was on Friday last retaken by a privateer from Beverly, and carried into Cape-Ann. The Master, one midshipman, and six or eight sailors, prisoners, arrived at Cambridge last Saturday.

SEPTEMBER 25.

Saturday last the ministerial troops fired 108 cannon shot at our people from their lines at Boston, without doing any execution, except wounding one man. How many were lost on their side we cannot say.

WORCESTER, August 23.

General Gage, we hear, has seized the donation stores in Boston, and placed a strong guard over the same.

It is said for a certainty that the enemy have dismantled the part of Castle William which commands the harbour of Boston, and blowed up the walls.

AUGUST 30.

We are informed that the continental troops, sunk one of the enemies floating batteries, and damaged another on Sunday last.

On Friday last three deserters from the enemy at Bunker's Hill, came over to our people at Chelsea; they stripped off their cloaths at the foot of Bunker's Hill with a pretence of washing in the river, and swam to the opposite shore; they were briskly fired at by the enemy but without effect.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 31.

A gentleman from Albany informs, that when he left that place, 700 of the Mohawk and Onondaga Indians had arrived there, declaring themselves to be our friends in the present contest.

We hear from Providence, that on Tuesday the 22d inst. his Majesty's ships the Rose, Swan, and Glasgow, attempted to go to Providence, and got within eight miles of the town, when two of them ran ashore and the other came to an anchor. Soon after arrived a brig and a sloop inward bound from the West-Indies, these were immediately chased by the men of wars barges and three cutters till they ran ashore at Warwick, where they were boarded by the man of wars men, in sight of a great number of people who had assembled on the shore. There were in the harbour two armed schooners fitted out by the town of Providence, for the protection of their trade, and were going to convoy a small fleet down the river. A smart engagement then began and lasted three hours and an half, during which an incessant fire was kept up between the two schooners and the brig and sloop, which the people on board often attempted to get off, but as often were driven from the windlasses. But at last they cut the brig's cable and carried her off, with the Captain on board, who refused to quit her; the sloop we re-took and brought into the harbour, though fired upon by the man of war as we passed them. We had not a man killed or wounded, which is surprizing. Upwards of 30 cannon balls were picked up on the shore. It is supposed many of the enemy are killed. The men of war are at present in Bristol harbour, where they have begun to rob and plunder the plantation of Mr. William Wessals.

Captain Jenkins, who left Quebec the 21st of July, informs, that the Canadians seemed well pleased with the proceedings of the Colonies; that he understood they had received and highly approved a letter sent them by the Continental Congress. That ship bread was 5 dollars per hundred, white bread 3l. wheat 6s. per bushel. That six or seven transports were loaded with provisions for Boston, and one of 300 tons had sailed. The inhabitants uneasy, apprehending a scarcity. The garrison in a poor state of Defence, not more than twenty-five regulars in it. Governor Carleton had taken most of the cannon to mount on the floating batteries at St. John's. That it was said he had not with him above 5 or 600 men, and had committed 3 or 400 Canadians to goal for refusing to take up arms against the Colonies. That there was only one vessel of war, the Gaspee brig. That he saw a letter from a serjeant of the regulars at St. John's, to his wife in Quebec, informing her that he was so busy in building floating batteries to re-take the forts from the Yankies, that he had not had his clothes off in a fortnight.

The Provincial Congress having resolved that the cannon should be removed from the battery, a number of the citizens collected for that purpose last Wednesday evening; and part of the provincial artillery, under the command of Capt. John Lamb, were posted on the battery, to prevent the landing of any party from the Asia man of war, to annoy them while at work. When they marched down, which was about eleven o'clock, they observed one of the above ship's barges lying at some distance from the shore, where she continued upwards of an hour; then she got under sail, and fired a musket at the men that were posted on the battery. This was immediately returned by a smart fire of the musketry from the artillery, and a few of the independent light-infantry, belonging to Col Lasher's battallion, that were likewise posted there for the above purpose. Soon after this the Asia fired three cannon, when our drums beat to arms, which alarmed the inhabitants; when they had assembled she began a heavy and smart fire, of nine, eighteen, and twenty-four pounders, and some grape shot; succeeded by a discharge of musketry from the marines: But without doing any other mischief than damaging the upper part of several houses near the fort, and While-Hall, and wounding three men. Notwithstanding the fire from the Asia, the citizens effected their purpose, and carried off twenty-one pieces of cannon, being all that were mounted on carriages.—Since this disturbance, the women and children have been continually moving out of town, with their most valuable effects.

OCTOBER 2.

Extract of a letter dated Aug. 31, from a gentleman at Ticonderoga, to his friend in New-York.

"Col. Waterbury and Ritzema, under the command of General Montgomery, embarked on Monday, with 1100 men for Isle aux Noix, near St. John's, to stop our enemies strong vessels, by pickets and booms, till the army and artillery are ready. Your countrymen with united voices, cry aloud for your utmost exertion in this time of need. *Inter arma silent leges*—Pray to arms, to arms, my friend!—Give your country testimony of your attachment to the cause in which we are engaged; supineness and lukewarmness, breathe destruction to a free people.—Our all is at stake, I had rather never again return from the field, than live and die a slave.

"I am on the eve of embarkation with the remainder of the army, and nine or ten pieces of artillery: four twelve pounders are gone; you will soon hear of very bloody scenes.—Hostilities are already commenced in this quarter—Gage has got 2950 barrels of flour from Philadelphia."

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army at Ticonderoga, to his friend in this city, dated Aug. 1775.

"I have now the pleasure to inform you, that we arrived here on the 19th ult. in good spirits, though we have had a very fatiguing march, being obliged to go round by Skenesborough, as there were not boats on Lake George to bring us over. Out of the four companies, we had twelve deserted from us on the road, and the most of those were old deserters from the regulars. We held a court-martial at every other stage, and gave several of the unruly ones, Moses's Law, i.e. thirty-nine, and they now begin to behave very well, being kept under as strict discipline as any of the regulars. There is the greatest plenty of fresh and salt provisions here, the men have as much as they can use; a gill of rum and as much spruce beer as they can drink every day, so that they have no occasion to drink the Lake water, it being reckoned very unhealthy.——The number of troops here at present 1700 men, and 700 at Crown Point, about 14 miles from here. We expect this day four companies of the second battalion of New-York forces, the boats being already sent for them. We are ordered to be in readiness in eight days, to sail for St. John's, where we shall have a smart brush with the regulars; the batteaux are now making with the greatest expedition, and I am afraid the rest of our regiment will not be here in time. The General talks a good deal of their being so dilatory in coming up, and seems to regret very much the being obliged to go without them. There has been a French Gentleman here lately from Canada, who has put our men in great spirits, by assuring us that the greatest part of the Canadians would join us upon our arrival, but that they dare not make themselves known to be our friends, till we are landed amongst them. The same gentleman, who is a person of great property there declared that upon our arrival there he would kill five fat oxen to make a treat for the officers. As for my own part there is nothing gives me the least uneasiness.

P. S. Since writing the above, a Spy of ours arrived from St. John's, who says, that there were two vessels ready to be launched at that post, each mounting 16 guns, in order to take possession of the Lake, which would render it impossible for us, for some time, to get past, therefore we have received immediate orders to embark for that place, and are to sail to-morrow morning the 28th.

Col. Waterbury's regiment of one thousand men Capt. Mott's company of one hundred men, and our own four companies, with seven hundred that are now at Crown-Point, and five hundred of the Mountain boys are to join us. Our spy informs us that there were only five hundred and seventy regulars at St. John's, and fifty Indians; so that I am in hopes we shall meet with very little resistance, if we do, we are pretty well prepared for them. We leave five companies of the second battalion of New-York forces here, and about three companies of the New-England troops. This is all the intelligence I can give you at present."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Roxbury, dated September 20, 1775.

"General Gage, they say, has taken down some houses near the Hay-market, in Boston, and designs to erect a fortification thereabout from shore to shore, and build a fort in that square. I think it not unlikely. I hear the Regulars have cut down all, or almost all the trees in town, and that they went to cut down some at Dr. Elliot's, upon which he came out, and entreated that they would not; they thereupon damned him, and bid him be gone, or they would do so by him, or words of that import."

A Gentleman arrived here yesterday morning from the camp at the Isle aux Noix, which place he departed from the 16th ult. where he left General Montgomery with about 3000 men, who intended the next day to make an attack on St. John's, which was defended by Col. Templer and about 600 regulars with some Indians: he says a large schooner of 16 guns lay within half a mile of the fort, but that she could not get into the lake so as to annoy our troops, by reason of a large boom being laid from the Isle aux Noix to the opposite shore. That Colonels Allan and Brown had got into Canada, where they were joined by 500 men at Le Praire and Chamblee, and had cut off an escort of thirteen waggon loads of provision intended for St. John's, and were determined to prevent any supplies being sent to that post; that in the first skirmish our people were up to their waists [illegible] being animated by their brave General, and officers, who exposed themselves much [illegible] they soon made the enemy retreat, with the Commander William Johnson; that in the was sunk by the Gondola, there were a num[illegible] tlemen from Quebec and Montreal, who all p[illegible].

The 18th, Capt. Lamb, with his company [illegible] met at Cumberland Bay, about 30 miles from the Camp, with Col. Fleming, Mr. Trumbull, &c. &c.

PHILADELPHIA SEPTEMBER 4

Extract of a Letter from London, June 12,

"We have had the news of the skirmish at Concord between the King's troops and the Provincials, for some time past, and yesterday it was confirmed by an express from General Gage to government, in the Suky, Capt. Brown. The first advice many (especially the Court party) threw away, declaring it to be an absolute lie, and wished government would secure the person who brought it, although we had the Salem paper brought by Capt. John Darby, who said that the account was as particular as could be collected at the time of his departure; but now they believe it to their shame, that so disciplined troops ran away from a handful of brave Yankeys. I believe that seven-eighths of the country would willingly fight for us against the King's troops, if it were possible for them to get to you. The Americans bear the greatest applause here of any people in the world, and I hope they may now stand firm, for it is not in the power of government to send out any more troops: I had the honour of being sent for by Sir John Warren, who is nephew to the late Admiral and a great friend to America, with whom I breakfasted; we had all the American affairs over, and he positively declared that there was not 7000 of the King's troops both in England and Ireland; and he hoped that the Americans would stand firm to each other, and then they might have the affair settled as they liked, for says he, it is impossible for this country to do without you, neither can they subdue you.

The Hon. Peyton Randolph, Richard Henry Lee, Benjamin Harrison, George Wythe, Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Nelson, and Francis Lightfoot Lee, Esqrs, are appointed Delegates by the Virginia Provincial Convention, to represent that Colony in the Continental Congress, to be be held the fifth instant.

On Tuesday last died at Brunswick, in New-Jersey, the Hon. James Habersham, Esq; late Lieutenant Governor of Georgia.

The account of the taking of Ticonderoga, with the fire at Boston, and other accounts to the 15th of May, were arrived in London the 27th of June.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, August 27.

"It has been for some time past an object of our Generals to take possession of a height called Plowed-Hill, which lies between Bunker's and Prospect-Hill; it commands the low ground between Bunker's and Prospect-Hill, and would have made an excellent advance post for the enemy.—To prevent their seating themselves on it, and in order to envite them our, General Lee last Friday ordered a large parcel of gabions and fascines to be carried down a hollow way from Winter-Hill to Plowed-Hill, and took possession of it with 1800 men at 8 o'clock Saturday evening.—An advanced party of 300 Rifle men lay all night close to the enemies works; a covering of 1200 men was posted in the rear of the hill, and about 300 were employed in the trenches, which were made tolerable secure before day light.—About sun rise the enemy discovered us at work, and at 9 began a cannonade from their works and two floating batteries in Mistick River.—They killed one Adjutant and one private of the Rhode-Island forces who were sitting within a few feet of our parapet, and took off the left foot of Volunteer Simpson, of Captain Miller's Rifle Company, of Lancaster County, who advanced with some others to annoy their out posts. They continued their fire till 8 o'clock in the evening, but did not venture out to dislodge us. This morning o'clock all is quiet."

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, September 14, 1775.

"All hostilities between the two camps have ceased for several days, the irregular firings on the lines and centries having been found very prejudical to the discipline and good order of the army, and is positively forbid on pain of being fired upon by our centries."

Extract of a letter from the camp at Cambridge, Sept. 18.

"We have an account from Boston, that they are demolishing the south end of the town, in order to build a fortification from river to river; but we have given over all expectation of their coming out; on the other hand, from several deserters who have come in, we are informed that they are preparing to build barracks on the Charles-Town side, and waiting for reinforcements."

Extract of a letter from Newport, (Rhode Island) Sept. 18.

"Tweedy's Brig arrived here last even[illegible] ton, the Captain says he left it last Mond[illegible] tolerable quiet.—No talk of any attack on o[illegible] That the Captain of the Nautillus was broke for [illegible] his station in your river and letting the soldier's cloathing pass by him; he pleads that he was threatened by your Gallies, that he did not think it safe to [illegible] there alone, but all did not avail; he is succeeded [illegible] Graves, nephew to the Admiral.—Perhaps [illegible] larger ship or more than one.—They [illegible] your Gallies.—There are no more tr[illegible] they confess we are too strong for [illegible] in a sloop from your port was brough[illegible] by the Rose Man of War."

SEPTEMBER 20.

Intelligence received by the Congress from General Schuyler, September 18, 1775.

General Montgomery, from inform[illegible]n received on the 25th of August, being apprehensive that the enemy's armed vessels might get into the Lake, [illegible] an immediate movement was made to the Isle aux Noix; resolved to proceed with what force he could carry, of which he advised General Schuyler, who was at Albany, attending the Indian Treaty. General Schuyler, upon receipt of this, immediately left Albany, and on the 30th arrived, very much indisposed at Ticonderoga, which place he left the 31st, after having given the proper orders for bringing up the artillery, &c. &c. On the 4th September, General Schuyler joined General Mo[illegible] Isle la Motte: On that day both moved an[illegible] aux Noix. On the 5th General Schuyl[illegible] ration, which he sent among the C[illegible] as it was judged that going to St. John's, [illegible] his numbers not exceeding 1000, might h[illegible] effect on the Canadians, and encourage them to [illegible], he resolved

and accordingly, early on the 6th em- any obſtruction proceeded towards e arrived in ſight of the enemy's ance of about two miles, the enemy r fortreſs, but without doing any ed half a mile nearer, and then on, in a cloſe deep ſwamp. After marched, in the beſt order they thy and covered with woods, in reconnoitre the fortreſſes. Major Mead, of the Connecticut forces, a little advanced, were attacked in party of Indians, from whom they but our troops gallantly preſſing on them, they ſoon gave way, and left us the ground. In this rencounter we loſt a ſerjeant, a corporal, and three privates killed, one miſſing, and eight wounded, three of whom are ſince dead: Beſides theſe, Major Hobby was ſhot through the thigh, but not dangerouſly, and Captain Mead received a ſlight wound through the ſhoulder, as did Lieutenant Brown in the hand. The ſurviving wounded are in a fair way of recovery.

"Night now coming on, our Generals drew their men together, and caſt up a ſmall entrenchment to defend themſelves, in caſe of an attack in the night.

"In the evening General Schuyler received certain intelligence, that the enemy's fortifications were compleat, and plentifully furniſhed with cannon; that one of their veſſels was launched, and would be ready to ſail in three or four days, and is to carry ſixteen guns.

"He alſo learned, that in the afternoon's engagement five Indians were killed, and four badly wounded, beſides ſeveral others, the conditions of whoſe wounds was not known, that Capt. Tyce, of Johnſtown, was wounded in the belly.

"On the 7th, in the morning, (having been undiſturbed through the night, excepting by a few ſhells, which did no other damage, than ſlightly wounding Lieutenant Mills) it was thought moſt adviſeable to return to the Iſle aux Noix, throw a boom acroſs the channel, and erect the proper works for its defence, to prevent the enemy's veſſels from entering the lake.

"Upon this, General Schuyler ordered the troops to embark, and he returned to Iſle aux Noix without any moleſtation, where, when the expreſs came away, he was erecting proper works to ſecure the entrance into the lake, and to be in readineſs on the arrival of farther reinforcements, which were expected, to take the advantage of any event that may happen in Canada."

Publiſhed by order of the Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a Letter from Cambridge, September 10.

"We are at preſent in our camp in tolerable ſecurity. Plowed hill may bid defiance to all their malice, and what is more amazing, than can be ſcarce credited by a Philadelphian, though nevertheleſs true, they have ſuffered our men at Roxbury to throw up an intrenchment below the George Tavern, and within muſket ſhot of their laſt intrenchment, and have ſcarce honoured us with a cannon. We were laſt night under ſome apprehenſions of an attack, General Ward ſent a letter to his Excellency, informing him that he had ſeen, or his people had ſeen a number of men parading on Bunker's Hill, and our army was kept during the night under arms, in order to give them a genteel reception. They have ſince been ſeen with their knapſacks on their backs, and from good accounts from Boſton, we are convinced they have ſent a party of men, either to reinforce the garriſon at Quebec, which is moſt probable, or to New-York. Three men of war are gone out of the harbour, for what purpoſe we cannot tell."

CAMBRIDGE, Sept. 7.

The people of New-Hampſhire are building a ſtrong fort on Pierce's Iſland, in Piſcataqua River, in order to prevent their capital, the town of Portſmouth, from being attacked by the piratical ſhips of war, which now infeſt this coaſt.

It is ſaid the enemy, ſince we began our works on Plowed-Hill, have thrown from their ſeveral batteries above 300 ſhells, not one of which has occaſioned the leaſt hurt to one ſingle man in our army.

A party of the enemy, who came out laſt Saturday, with a deſign to throw up a battery or intrenchment near where Mr. Brown's houſe lately ſtood, on Boſton Neck, were driven back, with the loſs, we hear, of ſeveral killed. We alſo, it is ſaid, had two men killed at the ſame time.

Two deſerters from the enemy came to Roxbury camp laſt week. It is ſaid a number more endeavoured to come off with them, but were prevented.

SEPT. 9. Notwithſtanding the heavy fire of the enemy from Boſton-Neck, Bunker's Hill, and their floating batteries upon our army at Plough and Proſpect-Hills, Roxbury, Dorcheſter, &c. for the week paſt, they have killed only ſix men, four at Plough-Hill and two at Roxbury.

PROVIDENCE, *(Rhode-Iſland)* SEPTEMBER 9.

Capt. Malbone is arrived at Newport from Ireland, and we hear by this intelligence, that the people of that kingdom are alarmed that no recruits ſhall be raiſed among them, unleſs they permit proviſions to be exported. It has become dangerous there even to ſpeak againſt the miniſterial plan for enſlaving America.

ANNAPOLIS, *(Maryland)* SEPTEMBER 21.

We are ſorry to inform the public, that the late ſtorm on the 2d inſt. was very deſtructive here, and ſucceeded by another on the 9th, which continued much longer.

WILLIAMSBURG, *(Virginia)* SEPTEMBER 23.

The [illegible] ſailed under the command of Lieut. [illegible] Admiral's ſhip, having on board Capt. [illegible], to be conducted to Boſton, and tried by a court martial. What the charge is againſt him we have not been able to learn.

Thurſday laſt arrived here Patrick Henry, Eſq; Commander in Chief of the Virginia forces. He was met and eſcorted to town by the whole body of volunteers, who paid him every mark of reſpect and diſtinction in their power, in teſtimony of their approbation of ſo worthy a gentleman to the appointment of that important truſt, which the convention has been pleaſed to repoſe in him.

The number of Regulars with Lord Dunmore, which [illegible] the garriſon of St. Auguſtine (being part of the [illegible] iment, under command of Lieutenant [illegible] Dalrymple) does not exceed ſo effective [illegible] as we have reaſon to believe is at Boſton, [illegible] probability, their aſſiſtance is, or will be, [illegible], that we need not be under any appre- [illegible] ſent to this colony.

[illegible] O R T, SEPTEMBER 25.

[illegible] ſhip Swan returned into this har- [illegible] ſeveral veſſels towards Boſton, and brought in a whaling brig, belonging to New-York, which ſhe took out of Homet's-hole.

Yeſterday ſailed, on a cruiſe to the eaſtward, the ſhips Roſe and Swan, with four tenders, and carried with them a ſloop, Captain Dean, loaded with flour, bread, &c. to ſend to Boſton. Remain in our road, the Glaſgow, with two brigs, and two ſloops, prizes.

The following Letters are publiſhed by order of the Honourable Continental Congreſs.

Head Quarters, Cambridge, Auguſt 11, 1775.

SIR,

I UNDERSTAND that the officers engaged in the cauſe of liberty and their country, who by the fortune of war have fallen into your hands, have been thrown indiſcriminately into a common goal, appropriated for felons—that no conſideration has been had for thoſe of the moſt reſpectable rank, when languiſhing with wounds and ſickneſs—that ſome of them have been even amputated in this unworthy ſituation.

Let your opinion, Sir, of the principle which actuates them be what it may, they ſuppoſe they act from the nobleſt of all principles, a love of freedom and their country. But political opinions, I conceive, are foreign to this point. The obligations ariſing from the rights of humanity, and claims of rank, are univerſally binding and extenſive (except in caſe of retaliation.) Theſe, I ſhould have hoped, would have dictated a more tender treatment of thoſe individuals, whom chance of war had put in your power. Nor can I forbear ſuggeſting its fatal tendency to widen that unhappy breach, which you, and thoſe Miniſters under whom you act, have repeatedly declared you wiſh to ſee for ever cloſed.

My duty now makes it neceſſary to apprize you, that for the future I ſhall regulate my conduct towards thoſe gentlemen, who are or may be in our poſſeſſion, exactly by the rule you ſhall obſerve towards thoſe of ours, now in your cuſtody.

If ſeverity and hardſhip mark the line of your conduct (painful as it may be to me) your priſoners will feel its effects, but if kindneſs and humanity are ſhewn to ours, I ſhall with pleaſure conſider thoſe in our hands only as unfortunate, and they ſhall receive from me that treatment to which the unfortunate are ever intitled.

I beg to be favoured with an anſwer as ſoon as poſſible, and am, Sir, your very humble ſervant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

His Excellency Gen. GAGE.

SIR, *Boſton, Aug. 13, 1775.*

TO the glory of civilized nations, humanity and war have been compatible; and compaſſion to the ſubdued is become almoſt a general ſyſtem;

Britons, ever pre-eminent in mercy, have outgone common examples, and overlooked the criminal in the captive. Upon theſe principles, your priſoners, whoſe lives by the laws of the land are deſtined to the cord, have hitherto been treated with care and kindneſs, and more comfortably lodged than the King's troops in the hoſpitals; indiſcriminately it is true, for I acknowledge no rank, that is not derived from the King.

My intelligence from your army would juſtify ſevere recrimination. I underſtand there are of the King's faithful ſubjects, taken ſometime ſince by the rebels, labouring like negro ſlaves to gain their daily ſubſiſtence, or reduced to the wretched alternative, to periſh by famine or take arms againſt their King and country. Thoſe who have made the treatment of the priſoners in my hands, or of your other friends in Boſton, a pretence for ſuch meaſures, found barbarity upon falſhood.

I would willingly hope, Sir, that the ſentiments of liberality which I always believed you poſſeſs, will be exerted to correct theſe miſdoings. Be temperate in political diſcuſſion; give free operation to truth, and puniſh thoſe who deceive and miſrepreſent, and not only the effects but the cauſes of this unhappy conflict will be removed.

Should thoſe under whoſe uſurped authority you act, controul ſuch a diſpoſition, and dare to call ſeverity retaliation, to God who knows all hearts, be the appeal for the dreadful conſequences. I truſt, that Britiſh ſoldiers, aſſerting the rights of the ſtate, the laws of the land, the being of the conſtitution, will meet all events with becoming fortitude. They will court victory with the ſpirit the cauſe inſpires, and from the ſame motive will find the patience of martyrs under misfortune.

Till I read your inſinuations in regard to miniſters, I conceived that I had acted under the King; whoſe wiſhes it is true, as well as thoſe of his Miniſters, and of every honeſt man, have been to ſee this unhappy breach for ever cloſed; but unfortunately for both countries, thoſe who long ſince projected the preſent criſis, and influence the councils of America, have views very diſtant from accommodation. I am, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

THOMAS GAGE.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq;

Head Quarters, Cambridge, Aug. 19.

SIR,

I Addreſſed you on the eleventh inſtant in terms which gave the faireſt ſcope for the exerciſe of that humanity and politeneſs, which were ſuppoſed to form a part of your character. I remonſtrated with you on the unworthy treatment ſhewn to the officers and citizens of America, whom the fortune of war, chance, or a miſtaken confidence, had thrown into your hands.

Whether Britiſh or American mercy, fortitude, and patience, are moſt pre-eminent—whether our virtuous citizens, whom the hand of tyranny has forced into arms, to defend their wives, their children, and their property, or the mercenary inſtruments of lawleſs domination, avarice and revenge, beſt deſerve the appellation of rebels, and the puniſhment of that cord, which your affected clemency has forborn to inflict; whether the authority under which I act is uſurped, or founded upon the genuine principles of liberty, were altogether foreign to the ſubject. I purpoſely avoided all political diquiſitions; nor ſhall I now avail myſelf of thoſe advantages, which the ſacred cauſe of my country, of liberty, and human nature give me over you, much leſs ſhall I ſtop to retort an invective. But the intelligence you ſay you have received from our army requires a reply. I have taken time, Sir, to make a ſtrict inquiry, and find it has not the leaſt foundation in truth. Not only your officers and ſoldiers have been treated with a tenderneſs due to fellow citizens and brethren, but even thoſe execrable parricides, whoſe councils and aid have deluged their country with blood, have been protected from the fury of a juſtly enraged people. Far from compelling or permitting their aſſiſtance, I am embarraſſed with the numbers who croud to our camp, animated with the pureſt principles of virtue, and love of their country. You adviſe me to give free operation to truth, to puniſh miſrepreſentation and falſhood. If experience ſtamps value upon council, yours muſt have a weight, which few can claim. You beſt can tell how far the convulſion, which has brought ſuch ruin on both countries, and ſhaken the mighty empire of Briton to its foundation, may be traced to theſe malignant cauſes.

You affect, Sir, to deſpiſe all rank, not derived from the ſame ſource with your own. I cannot conceive one more honourable than that, which flows from the uncorrupted choice of a brave and free people, the pureſt ſource, and original fountain of all power. Far from making it a plea from cruelty, a mind of true magnanimity and enlarged ideas would comprehend and reſpect it.

What may have been the miniſterial views, which have precipitated the preſent criſis, Lexington, Concord, and Charleſtown can beſt declare. May that God, to whom you then appealed, judge between America and you. Under his providence, thoſe, who influence the councils of America, and all the other inhabitants of the United Colonies, at the hazard of their lives, are determined to hand down to poſterity thoſe juſt and invaluable privileges which they received from their anceſtors.

I ſhall now, Sir, cloſe my correſpondence with you, perhaps for ever. If your officers, our priſoners, receive a treatment from me, different from what I wiſhed to ſhew them, they and you will remember the occaſion of it.

I am, Sir, your very humble ſervant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

General GAGE.

CHARLES-TOWN, OCTOBER 17.

On the 19th of Auguſt laſt was married at the ſeat of Thaddeus Burr, Eſq; by the Rev. Mr. Elliot, the Hon. John Hancock, Eſq; Preſident of the Continental Congreſs, to Miſs Dorothy Quincy, daughter of Edmund Quincy, Eſq; of Boſton.

Extract of a Letter from an ENGLISH *Gentleman, dated London, Auguſt 2, 1775.*

"The mutilated Account in the Gazettes of the Action near Boſton on the 17th of laſt June, make People anxious to receive an authentic Provincial Information of the Engagement.—Altho' General Gage boaſts of a Victory, the Miniſtry are far from pluming themſelves upon it, and it is very evident, they are curſedly Creſt fallen, being now convinced, by the Proceedings, and military Arrangements of the Provincials, that they will not only fight, but have Officers who know how to conduct and lead them on.—The North-American and Weſt-India Merchants begin to have long Faces, and to talk about Conſequences, whereas, not long ſince, they appeared perfectly eaſy, under Aſſurances, that the Miniſtry knew full well what they were about, and that Things would be ſoon put on a proper Footing.

"It is confidently ſaid, that a late Cabinet Council had under Conſideration to prepare a Propoſal to Parliament to take 10,000 Hanoverians into Britiſh Pay, and ſend them to Ireland, that all the Troops on that Eſtabliſhment, might embark early in the Spring for America, and to open the Campaign with Vigour; which Propoſal was objected to, by ſome of the Members, in particular Lord Townſhend; however, the following Regiments are certainly ordered from Ireland, to be ready for immediate embarkation, viz. 17th, 27th, 28th, 46th, and 55th, with four Companies of Artillery—Boſton is ſaid to be the Place of their Deſtination.

"The Manufacturers are yet quiet, and the Stocks keep up; but, notwithſtanding every miniſterial Artifice, I cannot but think the Nation will be rouſed from its unaccountable Lethargy before the Spring, and demand a Change of Men or Meaſures.

"General Amherſt has again been ſolicited to go out to America, but he has refuſed to accept of that Service."

Goose-Creek, October 13, 1775.

I AM informed of a dark bay GELDING, about 14 Hands and an half high, with a ſmall Blaze down his Face, has Shoes on his fore Feet, about twelve Years old, paces and trots, and has no perceivable Brand. The Owner may prove his Property before

HENRY SMITH.

Charles-Town, October 16, 1775.

THE Subſcriber hereby gives Notice to all Perſons, deſiring that they will not receive any of his ſmall Notes of Hand after this day; likewiſe thoſe that have any of them, are deſired to bring them in immediately, and receive Payment.

CHARLES WARHAM.

STOLEN or ſtrayed from off the Green, a black and white COW, branded thus 12), marked with a ſwallow Fork in the left Ear, and a Slit and under Half in the right Ear. ONE DOLLAR Reward will be given to any Perſon who will deliver the ſaid Cow to me.

HESTER BROWN.

A Healthy young Wet Nurſe, without a Child, to be hired out. Enquire of the Printer.

To be Let, upon Intereſt,

Two Thouſand Pounds Currency,

Apply (by Letter) to the Printer hereof, mentioning the Security.

To be Sold at public Vendue,

On Thurſday Sennight, at the uſual Place of Sale in Charles-Town,

AN honeſt, uſeful, Houſe Negro Wench, and her two Children, one about 7, and the other about 4 Years old. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, paying Intereſt, and finding Security if required. In the mean Time enquire for Particulars of

EDWARD OATES.

Charles-Town, October 16, 1775.

Board and Lodging,

For two Single Gentlemen. Enquire at Mr. Timothy's Printing-Office.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

By the Hon. WILLIAM-HENRY DRAYTON, Esq;

A DECLARATION.

WHEREAS the Liberties of America being treacherously and cruelly violated, by an abandoned Administration, in Great-Britain surrounding the Throne, and deceiving Majesty, for their own corrupt Purposes, thirteen American Colonies, including New-Hampshire to the North, and Georgia to the South, virtuously, gloriously, Thanks to the Lord of Hosts! successfully are consecrated, at the Hazard of their Lives and Fortunes, to wrest from the Hands of Traitors those invaluables which they had ravished from them, and which the Americans have endeavoured to recover by every peaceable Mode of Application.

AND WHEREAS the Tools of Administration have encouraged certain Inhabitants of this Colony to attempt, by every *practicable* Measure, to oppose, and to counteract the virtuous Efforts of America; these Inhabitants,—Men, of low Degree among us, though of Eminence in this new Country; Men totally illiterate, tho' of common natural Parts; Men endeavouring, at this calamitous Time, to rise in the World, by misleading their honest Neighbours; Men who are by his Excellency the Governor, promised to be amply rewarded for such an infamous Conduct: These Men, knowingly deceiving their Neighbours, and wickedly selling their Country, have practised every Art, Fraud, and Misrepresentation, to raise in this Province an Opposition to the Voice of America;—To oppose this hellish Plan, the Honourable the Council of Safety for this Colony, commissioned the Reverend William Tennent, and myself, to make a Progress through the disturbed Parts of this Colony, "to "explain to the People at large the Nature of the unhappy Disputes between Great-Britain and the Ameri"can Colonies;" thousands heard and believed us; they owned their full Conviction; they expressed their Concern, that they had been misled; and they most sincerely acceded to the Association formed by the Authority of our late Congress. Such a Proceeding did not accord with the Designs of these Men, Betrayers of their Country, or the Wishes of his Excellency the Governor, *who, by Letters instigated them to strengthen their Party.* To prevent a further Defection, the Leaders of the Party resolved, by the Din of Arms, to drown the Voice of Reason. For such an infernal Purpose, by the Instigation of Moses Kirkland, on or about the 19th of August last, Men did actually assemble in Arms, and with hostile Intentions. My immediately assembling, and marching with a Part of the Militia, caused these Men to disperse; but now, other Leaders, of the same malignant Party, Correspondents of his Excellency the Governor, have assembled Men in Arms, on the North Side of Saludy River, who are now actually encamped at a Charge and *Expence which his Excellency the Governor has promised* to repay; and these Men threaten to attack the Troops under my Orders. WHEREFORE, to prevent the Effusion of Civil Bloodshed, I think it my Duty to issue this Declaration, in order that I may leave *no moderate Step untried* to recover a few of our unhappy Countrymen from these Delusions, by which they have been drawn on to lift their Arms against their injured Country, gloriously struggling to enjoy the Rights of Mankind.

AND WHEREAS his Excellency the Governor has issued private Directions, that all Magistrates and Militia Officers be required to take the Oath of Allegiance, under Penalty of Dismission from their several Stations, I do hereby declare, that, in Point of Law, his Excellency has no Authority to make such Requisition from Persons who have already sworn according to Law, when they were invested in Offices civil or military; and, that it is not only highly unbecoming in his Majesty's Representative to threaten his Majesty's loyal Subjects, in order to induce them to do Things *not warranted* in Law, but such a Conduct is of a most destructive Tendency to the Good of the King's real Service, insomuch as it tends to convince the People that his Majesty's Servants in high Trust, in America, as well as in Britain, equally *conspire* to act without Authority in Law, to the Destruction of their just Rights and Privileges.

AND WHEREAS the Leaders of our unhappy and deceived Country, now assembled in Arms against the Liberties of America, have drawn them into this dangerous and disgraceful Situation, by filling their Minds with Fears and Apprehensions that their Lives and Properties are in Danger, from the Designs of the Congress, the Honourable the Council of Safety, the General Committee, and the Troops under my Orders, because they, our said Countrymen, have not acceded to our Association: WHEREFORE, to remove all such ill-founded Apprehensions, in the Name of, and by the Authority vested in me by the Honourable the Council of Safety, I solemnly declare, that all such Apprehensions are actually groundless; and I also declare, in the Name of the Council of Safety, that our said unhappy and deceived Countrymen may, in perfect Safety of their Lives, Persons, and Property, repair to, and continue to dwell and abide at Home, so long as they shall chuse to behave peaceably.——We shudder even at the Idea of distressing them in any Shape; we abhor the Idea of compelling any Person to associate with us, we only with Sorrow declare, that any Person who will not associate with, and Aid and Comfort us, in this arduous Struggle for our Liberties, cannot by us be considered as friendly to us; and, therefore, that we cannot Aid and Comfort such Person, by holding that Intercourse and Communication with such Person as is usually held between Friends.

AND THUS, having, in the Name of this Colony, declared the Terms upon which Peace and Safety may be had and enjoyed by our unfortunate Countrymen as aforesaid, it is my Duty also to declare, that I shall march and attack, as public Enemies, all and every Person in Arms, or to be in Arms, in this Part of the Colony, in Opposition to the Measures of Congress: And having, with the utmost Patience and Industry, gently endeavoured to persuade Men to a peaceable Conduct, I now shall, with equal Patience and Industry, prosecute military Measures with the utmost Rigour; and I make no Doubt but that, with the Assistance of the Almighty,—Witness our Endeavours to avert the Calamities of War,—we shall speedily obtain—the Wish of every virtuous American—Peace, Safety, and Security to our Rights.

GIVEN under my Hand, this Thirteenth Day of September, 1775, at Camp, near Ninety-Six.

WILLIAM-HENRY DRAYTON.

ADAM WESTON, informes me of a gray GELDING, about 10 Years old, 13¾ Hands high, branded upon the Mounting Shoulder [illegible], and off Shoulder [illegible] is one.

In GENERAL COMMITTEE,

Charles-Town, September 30, 1775.

RESOLVED,

THAT it is expedient and necessary, in the present Exigency of public Affairs, to call a Meeting of the PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, at Charles-Town, on Wednesday the First of November next: And that public Notice be immediately given of the said Call.

By Order of the General Committee,

PETER TIMOTHY, *Secretary.*

In the COUNCIL of SAFETY.

Charles-Town, Sept. 26, 1775.

RESOLVED,

THAT Persons entering into Volunteer Companies of Foot, or Troops of Horse, are nevertheless subject and liable to the Performance of Patrol Duty, as required by Law; and that the Officers be directed to cause the said Duty to be punctually performed.

By Order of the Council of Safety,

PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

To be Sold by public Outcry,

On the 1st Tuesday in November next,

THAT valuable Plantation whereon the late JOSEPH BRITTON, Esq; lived, containing about fourteen Hundred Acres of Land, about one Hundred and twenty Acres cleared and under a good Fence; the said Land is inferior to none on *Pedee*, for Indico, Corn, &c. Twelve Months Credit will be given, paying Interest, and giving approved Security, to

DANIEL BRITTON,
FRANCIS BRITTON, } *Executors.*

ALL Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of *Ralph Izard*, Esq; of *Berner's-Street, London*, are desired to send their Accounts immediately to

HENRY LAURENS.

Now SELLING OFF,

At *Eight* for *One*, CASH,

The SUBSCRIBER's remaining

STOCK of GOODS,

WILLIAM SCOTT, jun.

N. B. A great Bargain to any Person taking the Whole.

Fork of Broad and Saludy Rivers, Cannon's-Creek, September 2, 1775.

TAKEN up and posted before me, a white MARE, about seven Years old, 13 Hands high, branded on the mounting Shoulder [illegible], and Buttock [illegible]. The Owner must prove his Property before

MICHAEL DICKERT, J. P.

Charles-Town, September 21, 1775.

THE BUTCHERS in the Beef-Market having laboured under great Inconveniencies for some Time past, on Account of the long Credits they are obliged to give their Customers, *Do now give this public Notice*, in Order to prevent a total Stop of the Town's being supplied with fresh Beef, which must be the Case soon, for the Want of Money, Cattle being a Cash Article, that they request every Person will, in future, bring READY MONEY to Market.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD at TIMOTHY's *Printing-Office, in Broad-street, the Corner of Gadsden's-Alley. Price* FIVE SHILLINGS *Currency.*

SEVERAL Methods for making SALT-PETRE; recommended to the Inhabitants of the United Colonies. By their Representatives in Congress.

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

LOST, on Wednesday Evening, the 27th of September, between Mr. Ramage's Tavern, in Broad-street, and the Subscriber's House on Trott's Point,

A worked Pocket-Book,

with the Subscriber's Name thereon, containing several Bonds, Notes of Hand, &c. also Five Fifty Pounds Bills, one Twenty Shillings, and one Five Shillings Bill. Whoever has found the said Pocket-Book, and will deliver it, with the Contents thereof, to the Subscriber, or in his Absence, to Mr. *George Greenland*, Factor in Charles-Town, or at Mr. *Timothy's* Printing-Office, in Gadsden's Alley, shall receive the above Reward of One Hundred Pounds Currency.

WILLIAM CHISHOLME.

Who forwarns all Persons whatsoever from paying or receiving any Bond or Note, either on his Account, or on Mr. Rigg, late of Charles-Town, deceased. He will be much obliged to any Person or Persons, that if any such Bond or Notes should be offered, to stop the same, and give Notice thereof to the Subscriber, or Mr. *George Greenland*, or at Mr. *Timothy's* Printing-Office.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having made some Progress in the Art of making POT and PEARL ASH, at a considerable Expence: Desires all those who may want Instructions for that Purpose, to call at Mr. BULLINE's, near the *Baptist-Meeting*, on *Ashley-River*, where they may meet with him, and at the same Time that they may serve themselves, oblige

Their most obedient humble Servant,

JOHN HACKLE.

In the COUNCIL of SAFETY.

Charles Town, October 5, 1775.

RESOLVED,

THAT it be recommended, and it is hereby recommended, to [illegible] Shop-Keepers, and others, [illegible] Wares, and Merchandize [illegible] that they do forthwith remove the same to Places of Security in the Country.

By Order of the Council of Safety,

PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

CHARLES-TOWN, October 18, 1775.

AGREEABLE to the Directions of an Act of the General Assembly of this Province, intituled, "An ACT, to regulate the PRICE and ASSIZE of BREAD;"

I HAVE enquired the Price of FLOUR, and find that imported from the *Northern* Colonies, to be at SIX POUNDS FIFTEEN SHILLINGS, per Hundred Pounds Weight, and *Carolina* Flour at FOUR POUNDS and FIFTEEN SHILLINGS (being both used by the Bakers); at which Price the HALF CROWN Loaves must weigh as follows:

Of NORTHWARD Flour.	lb.	oz.	dr.	Of CAROLINA Flour.	lb.	oz.	d.
WHITE,	1	10	8	WHITE,	2	0	0
WHEATEN,	2	7	12	WHEATEN,	3	0	0
HOUSHOLD,	3	5	0	HOUSHOLD,	4	0	0

Of which all Bakers of Bread are required to take due Notice. GEORGE SHEED, *Commissary-General.*

WILLIAM DONALDSON,

HAVING departed this Province for a short Time, has appointed us his Attornies, we earnestly request those indebted to him, to make as speedy Payment as the Situation of the Times will admit: And those who cannot pay, to give such Security as may be thought reasonable.—The Books and Accompts will be left at the House of Mr. JOHN DONTIN's, in Bedon's-Alley, where proper Attendance is given.

ALEXANDER ROSE,
JOHN DORSIUS.

THE Subscriber's STOCK of DRY-GOODS, consisting of a Variety of useful Articles, for the *Winter Season*, he will now dispose of, much under the usual Advance, for READY MONEY.

WILLIAM DOUGHTY.

N. B. Two large Persia Carpets, to be sold at Cost and Charges.

To be SOLD, by Public Auction,

At the House lately possessed by DAVID DEAS, deceased, on Tuesday the 17th Day of October,

PART of the Houshold Furniture of the said Deceased, consisting of a Variety of genteel and useful Articles: Also a new Chariot, with Harness complete, and a strong Chaise, with a fall down Top.

The Conditions of the Sale to be Cash for all Sums under One Hundred Pounds, and for all above, Credit will be given till the first of January next, paying Interest, and giving Security if required. All Persons anywise indebted to the said Deceased, are requested to make immediate Payment, and those who have any Demands, to bring them in properly attested.

JOHN DEAS,
ALEX. INGLIS, } Administrators.

The House and Stores in Broad-Street, lately occupied by William Simpson, next Door to Mrs. Merand's, are to be Let.

THE Copartnership of DAVID and JOHN DEAS, having been expired some Time, and repeated Application made both in this Way and by Letter, though to little Purpose, to those indebted to them, to discharge their several Debts, and there being now, by the Decease of my Brother, an absolute Necessity for bringing all the Affairs of said Copartnership to a speedy Settlement.—I hereby give this last Notice, to all those who are concerned, that unless they do discharge their respective Engagements, or settle the same to my Satisfaction, on or before the first Day of January next, I must then, though much against my will, proceed to compulsory Measures.

JOHN DEAS.

HAVING again received positive Instructions from William Blake, Esq; to [illegible] him a considerable Part of the Monies he has at [illegible] Colony, and little or no Attention having [illegible] our former Advertisements to this Purpose, [illegible] more request the Favour of those who know [illegible] Arrears for Interest, to pay up the same forthwith, [illegible] they will be so obliging as to provide for the Payment of at least one-third of the Principal [illegible] Pounds, in the Course of the ensuing Crop.

ART[illegible]TON.
JO[illegible]

☞ The Tract of Land at [illegible] Sale.

To be SOLD,

At the Vendue-House, in Charles[illegible] on Tuesday the 17th Instant,

FIVE Years Lease, of 45 [illegible] Acres of Land, on Charles-Town-Neck, adjoining Mr. Cannon's Garden, and which has been lately used as a Pasture.

The following Strays were brought before me, viz.

NICHOLAS CRUM, on Sheepy-Creek Bough, tells a black MARE, about 13 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock PC, and on the off Shoulder IX, has a Filley with her, neither docked nor branded. *April* 24, 1775.

NICHOLAS GARDNER, on Turkey-Creek, tells a roan MARE, about 13 Hands high, with a Blaze [illegible] head, has but one Eye, branded on the [illegible] P ⊖+, and on the near buttock C, [illegible]

The Owners of the above Strays [illegible] party before HEN[illegible]